

NOTES ON SOME BUTTERFLIES FROM NEW ENGLAND.

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The following notes on butterflies taken in New England are worthy of record.

Eurymus eurytheme form **eriphyle** (Edwards)

In 1925 (*Psyche*, vol. 32, No. 6, December 1925, p. 297) I recorded as an unusually pale male of *Eurymus philodice* a specimen captured by Hugh U. Clark at Essex, Mass., on August 30, 1925.

On reëxamining this specimen I detected an almost imperceptible flush of orange on the lower half of the fore wings. The costal border of the fore wings is brighter yellow than the rest of the wings, and the inner border has a conspicuous rounded angle near the body.

There can be no doubt but that this is in reality an example of the form *eriphyle* of *Eurymus eurytheme*, the occurrence of which in Massachusetts I did not at the time suspect. The bright orange form of that species was noted at the same place on the same day, and a few days previously five of these were seen at Ipswich, not far distant.

Eurymus eurytheme form **ariadne** (Edwards)

Mr. Scudder recorded (*Butterflies of New England*, vol. 2, 1889, p. 1114, second aberration) a male of *Eurymus philodice* taken November 10 at Bangor, Maine, by Mr. Carl Braun in which all the wings, especially on the disc of the upper surface, were "shot with orange; the orange, though deep in color, is not of a solid character, but is more or less intermingled with yellow scales, giving a somewhat pink appearance."

This would appear to have been an example of *Eurymus eurytheme* form *ariadne*. About Washington this form is most

numerous at the end of the season, and has been noticed as late as November 11.

Eurymus eurytheme form **keewaydin** (Edwards)

Of the three males from Ipswich, Mass., taken on August 25, 1925 (Psyche, vol. 32, No. 6, December 1925, p. 297), one approaches closely the light form *keewaydin* to which, I believe, it should be referred. A second is intermediate, and the third, which is the largest, is of the form *amphidusa*. All three in life had slight violet reflections.

About Washington the form *keewaydin* is most common in late summer.

Dryas aphrodite cypris (Edwards)

Seven males and two females referable to this form were taken at Essex, Mass., all after the middle of July, 1925. They are at once distinguishable from the common form of *aphrodite* occurring in the region by the longer and narrower fore wings of which the outer border is distinctly concave, and by the less rounded and shorter hind wings. The ground color of the upper surface of the wings is light and almost uniform, and the black markings are reduced.

The two females have the wings more nearly of the normal type than the males. In both the black bar between veins M1 and M2 is extended inward so as to form a conspicuous black patch.

Careful comparison with a series of *cypris* from Colorado removes all doubt regarding the identity of these specimens.

Probably they do not represent an isolated colony of this western form, but instead should be interpreted as examples of a well characterized variant (a light long-winged "dry" form) which in portions of the west becomes the sole representative of the species.

Yet the occurrence in the same year in the same region of *Eurymus eurytheme* in the northern "dry" (*eriphyle*), intermediate (*keewaydin*) and "wet" (*amphidusa*) forms should be borne in mind.

Dryas aphrodite carpenterii (Edwards)

At Essex, Mass., late in the season there appears a small, dark and richly colored form of *Dryas cybele* with curiously short wings which appears to be identical with Edwards' *Argynnis carpenterii*.

Note.—The specimens herein recorded as the forms *eriphyle*, *keewaydin* and *amphidusa* of *Eurymus eurytheme* have been sent to the Museum of the Boston Society of Natural History; specimens of *Dryas aphrodite cypris* and of *Dryas cybele carpenterii* taken at Essex on July 18, 1925, are in the National Museum at Washington.